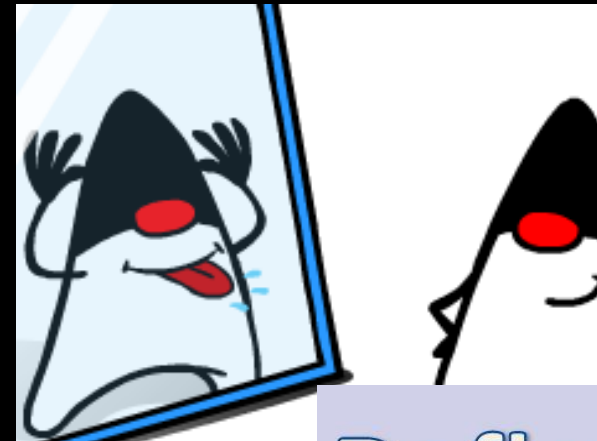


Reflection



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers
Software University
<http://softuni.bg>



Reflection

Reflection

Table of Contents

- Reflection - What? Why? Where?
- Reflection API
 - Reflecting Classes
 - Reflecting Constructors
 - Reflecting Fields
 - Reflecting Methods
 - Reflecting Annotations
 - Access Modifiers



sli.do

#JavaFundamentals

What is Metaprogramming?

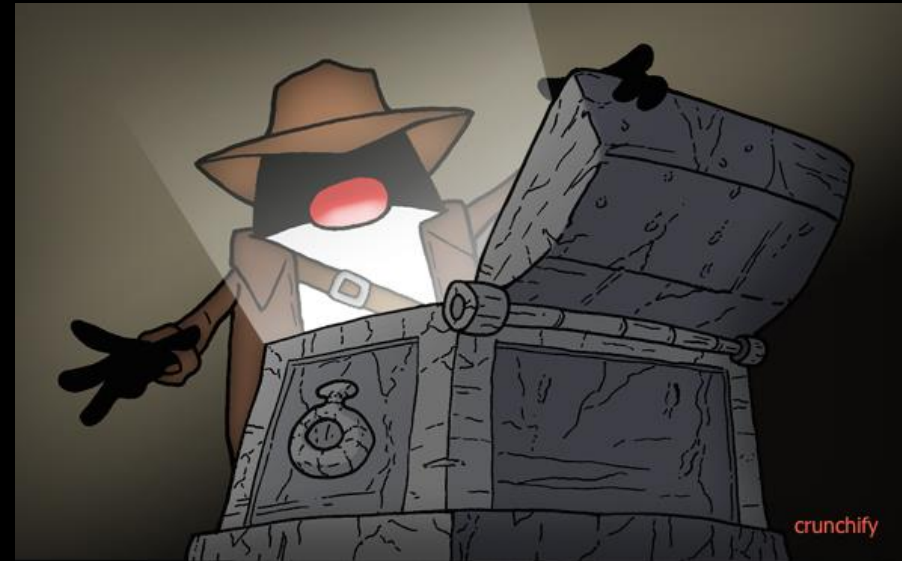
- **Programming technique** in which computer programs have the ability to treat **programs as their data**
- Program can be designed to:
 - **Read**
 - **Generate**
 - **Analyze**
 - **Transform**
- **Modify itself while running.**



What is Reflection?

“In computer science, **reflection** is the ability of a computer program to **examine**, **introspect**, and **modify** its own structure and behavior at **runtime**.”

- **Extensibility features**
- **Class libraries** and visual development environments
- **Debuggers** and **test tools**



What is Reflection?

- If it is possible to perform an operation **without using reflection**, then it's preferable to **avoid using it**
- **Performance Overhead**
- **Security Restrictions**
- **Exposure of Internals**



The Class Object

- Obtain its **java.lang.Class** object
 - If you **know** the **name**

```
Class myObjectClass = MyObject.class
```

- If you **don't** know the name at **compile time**

```
Class class = Class.forName(className);
```

You need **fully qualified**
class name as **String**

Class Name

- Obtain **Class** name
 - Fully qualified class name

```
String className = aClass.getName();
```

- Class name without the package name

```
String simpleClassName = aClass.getSimpleName();
```


Base Class and Interfaces

- Obtain **parent class**

```
Class className = aClass.getSuperclass();
```

- Obtain **interfaces**

```
Class[] interfaces = aClass.getInterfaces();
```

- **Interfaces** are also **represented** by **Class** objects in Java Reflection
- Only the interfaces **specifically declared** implemented by a given class are **returned**

Problem: Reflection

- Import ReflectionClass to your **src** folder in your project
- Using reflection print:
 - This class type
 - Super class type
 - All Interfaces
 - Instantiate object using reflection and print it
- Don't change anything in class

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>

Solution: Reflection

```
Class aClass = Reflection.class;
System.out.println(aClass);
System.out.println(aClass.getSuperclass());
Class[] interfaces = aClass.getInterfaces();
for (Class anInterface : interfaces) {
    System.out.println(anInterface);
}
Reflection ref = (Reflection) aClass.newInstance();
System.out.println(ref);
```

Create new object

You must cast

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>



Reflection

Live Exercises in Class (Lab)

Constructors

- Obtain **only public constructors**

```
Constructor[] ctors = aClass.getConstructors();
```

- Obtain **all constructors**

```
Constructor[] ctors =  
    aClass.getDeclaredConstructors();
```

- Get constructor by **parameters**

```
Constructor ctor =  
    aClass.getConstructor(String.class);
```


Constructors (2)

- Get parameter types

```
Class[] parameterTypes =  
    constructor.getParameterTypes();
```

- Instantiating objects using constructor

```
Constructor constructor =  
MyObject.class.getConstructor(String.class);  
MyObject myObject = (MyObject)  
constructor.newInstance("arg1", "arg2"...);
```

Fields Name and Type

- Obtain **public** fields

```
Field field = aClass.getField("somefield");  
Field[] fields = aClass.getFields();
```

- Obtain **all** fields

```
Field[] fields = aClass.getDeclaredFields();
```

- Get field **name and type**

```
String fieldName = field.getName();  
Object fieldType = field.getType();
```

Fields Set and Get

- Setting value for field

```
Class aClass = MyObject.class  
Field field = aClass.getField("someField");  
MyObject objectInstance = new MyObject();  
Object value = field.get(objectInstance);  
field.set(objectInstance, value);
```

The objectInstance parameter passed to the **get** and **set** method should be an **instance of the class** that owns the field

Methods

- Obtain **public** methods

```
Method[] methods = aClass.getMethods();  
Method method =  
    aClass.getMethod("doSomething", String.class);
```

- Get methods without **parameters**

```
Method method =  
    aClass.getMethod("doSomething", null);
```

Method Invoke

- Obtain method **parameters** and **return type**

```
Class[] paramTypes = method.getParameterTypes();  
Class returnType = method.getReturnType();
```

- Get methods without **parameters**

```
Method method =  
    MyObject.class.getMethod("doSomething", String.class);  
Object returnValue = method.invoke(null,  
    "arg1");
```

null is for static methods

Problem: Getters and Setters

- Using **reflection** get all methods and print:
- **Sort** getters and setters **alphabetically**
- **Getters:**
 - A getter method have its name start with "get", take 0 parameters, and returns a value.
- **Setters:**
 - A setter method have its name start with "set", and takes 1 parameter

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>

Solution: Getters

```
Method[] methods = aClass.getDeclaredMethods();
List<Method> getters = new ArrayList<>();
for (Method method : methods) {
    if (method.getName().startsWith("get")) {
        if (method.getParameterTypes().length == 0) {
            getters.add(method);
        }
    }
}
//TODO: Print getters sorted alphabetically
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>

Solution: Setters

```
List<Method> setters = new ArrayList<>();
for (Method method : methods) {
    if (method.getName().startsWith("set")) {
        if (method.getParameterTypes().length == 1) {
            if (void.class.equals(method.getReturnType())) {
                setters.add(method);
            }
        }
    }
}
//TODO: Print setters sorted alphabetically
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>



Constructors, Fields and Methods

Live Exercises in Class (Lab)

Access Modifiers

- Obtain the **class modifiers** like this

```
int modifiers = aClass.getModifiers();
```

- Each modifier is a **flag bit** that is either set or cleared
- You can check the modifiers

getModifiers() can be called on constructors, fields, methods

```
Modifier.isPrivate(int modifiers)
```

```
Modifier.isProtected(int modifiers)
```

```
Modifier.isPublic(int modifiers)
```

```
Modifier.isStatic(int modifiers)
```


Annotations

- Obtain class annotations

```
Annotation[] annotations = aClass.getAnnotations();  
Annotation annotation = aClass.getAnnotation(MyAnno.class);
```

- Obtain parameter annotations

```
Annotation[][] parameterAnnotations =  
    method.getParameterAnnotations();
```

- Obtain fields and methods annotations

```
Annotation[] fieldAnots = field.getDeclaredAnnotations();  
Annotation[] methodAnot = method.getDeclaredAnnotations();
```

Arrays

- Creating arrays via Java Reflection

```
int[] intArray = (int[]) Array.newInstance(int.class, 3);
```

- Obtain parameter annotations

```
Array.set(intArray, 0, 123);  
Array.set(intArray, 1, 456);
```

- Obtain fields and methods annotations

```
Class stringArrayComponentType =  
    stringArrayClass.getComponentType();
```

Problem: High Quality Mistakes

- You perfectly know how to write High Quality Code
- Check **Reflection class** and print all mistakes in **access modifiers** which you can find
- Get all fields, getters and setters and sort each category by name
- First print mistakes in **fields**
- Then print mistakes in **getters**
- Then print mistakes in **setters**

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>

Solution: High Quality Mistakes

```
List<Field> fields = Arrays.asList(aClass.getDeclaredFields());  
fields.sort(new Comparator<Field>() {  
    @Override  
    public int compare(Field o1, Field o2) {  
        return o1.getName().compareTo(o2.getName());  
    }  
});
```

Solution: High Quality Mistakes(2)

```
for (Field field : fields) {  
    if (!Modifier.isPrivate(field.getModifiers())) {  
        System.out.println(field.getName() + " must be private!");  
    }  
}
```


Solution: High Quality Mistakes(3)

```
List<Method> methods =  
    Arrays.asList(aClass.getDeclaredMethods());  
sort(methods);  
for (Method method : methods) {  
    if (method.getName().startsWith("get")) {  
        if (method.getParameterTypes().length == 0) {  
            if (!Modifier.isPublic(method.getModifiers())) {  
                System.out.println(method.getName() +  
                                     " have to be public!");  
            }  
        }  
    }  
} } } } //TODO: do the same for setters
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Compete/Index/526#0>

Summary

- What is Reflection
- Reflection API
 - Reflecting Classes
 - Reflecting Constructors
 - Reflecting Fields
 - Reflecting Methods
 - Reflecting Annotations
 - Access Modifiers



Reflection



Questions?

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